Fair; colder.

# A CAPITAL IDEA

IT'S A CAPITAL IDEA TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WHEN'S UNEQUALED OFFER TO OUTFIT YOU WITH HANDSOME, STYLISH CLOTHING AT SMALL EX-PENSE ..

> \$20 TO \$30 SUITS FOR \$15 \$15 TO \$18 SUITS FOR \$12 \$12 TO \$14 SUITS FOR \$10 \$9 TO \$11 SUITS FOR \$7

# THE WHEN

BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING THE WHEN WILL BE OPEN EVERY NIGHT UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian Street.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

ODD LOTS:

· Broken assortments of Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and NOVELIST STEVENSON Children's Wool and Worsted Hosiery.

Incomplete lots of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and DIED OVER A WEEK AGO AT HIS \$500 was turned over to him by Ira E. Hen- BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND FARM- whom 498 were received within a year. The Children's Jersey Rib and Flat Underwear.

The SIZE may be just what you want to fill out your stock. The PRICE is much less than manufacturing cost.

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY "NON-SNAG"

# RUBBER BOOTS

\$2.40 Per Pair

Net 30 Days. No punched Goods. All made for us.

## McKEE & CO., Indianapolis

Home Seekers' and Harvest Excursion TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

One Fare for the Round Trip To principal points in North Carolina, and Virginia. Through cars via Cincinnati, C. & O. Railway, Lynchburg and the Richmond & Danville will leave Indianapolis via the Big Four Route at 3 p. m.

For tickets and full information call on Ellwood Wilson and Big Four ticket agents. Also Home Seekers' Excursion to the

West, Southwest and Northwest. DECEMBER 18. On the above date the Big Four will sell excursion tickets at one lowest first-class rate, plus \$2, to principal points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and

For tickets and full information, call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Home Seekers' Excursion Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Bailroad, Tuesday, December 18, 1894.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP To points in Virginia and North Carolina. For further information call at ticket of-fice, No. 2 West Washington street, old "Bee Hive" corner, or Union Depot. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

### MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-ed Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

36— hicago Night Express, Pullman estibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily .12:35 a. m. -Monon Accommodation, daily, ex-4:00 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS, 

For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion as d Massachusetts avenue. L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Meney advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

ACME MILLING COMPANY. \$52 West Washington Street.

EOY MURDER MYSTERY.

Description of Remains Found Half Buried Near Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 16.-The murder two and a quarter miles south of here is still a mystery to the public. The murdered boy's hair is dark brown instead of red, as first reported, dark eyes, was about five feet seven inches, initials "A. L. B." or "A. L. R." tatooed on his right arm near elbow. The testimony of the hunters (four Pana boys, who found the body half buried on the railway a quarter of a mile south of te water tank, was taken this evening thind closed doors. The murderer's footprints point toward this city. His old shoes were exchanged for new ones under an apple tree a quarter of a mile northeast of the scene of the murder. The coroner says a verdict may not be reached for several days.

Attempt to Wreck the Limited. UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 16.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck the New York and Chicago limited on the Pennsylvania railroad. The train runs fifty miles an hour through this sec-tion. Spikes were pulled from the switch and the light blown out. The work of the wreckers was discovered just fige minutes

The great HEALER. Potter's concentrated WITCH HAZEL JELLY. In tubes. Price 25 cents. Drug gists. Prepared by P. TTER, Pharmacist, coner-Pennsylvania and North streets.

ASK FOR IT

### POLITICS IN GEORGIA

UNIQUE AND BLOODY FIGHT BE TWEEN DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

Unheard Of Situation Resulting from a Queer Feature of the Australian Ballot Law There.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.-The most

unique, most disorderly and generally accepted as the most disgraceful period of politics in the history of the city has been experienced the past week. Two factional Democratic candidates are in the field for the mayoralty, the election taking place in January. Under the first use of the Australian ballot system here no one can vote who has not paid all taxes, including those of this year, and registered. This provision led to a wild scramble at first and then pitched battles daily between large forces for choice positions in line to tax collectors' offices. He could issue only about two hundred receipts a day, and as the registration closed Saturday, it was inevitable that many citizens would be shut out. The two factions hired two gangs of toughs, each numbering about 100, and including the most desperate whites and negroes in the city. These men were paid from \$5 to \$10 a day. To each was given a list of names, the largest number for which the collector would accept taxes from one person and the money to pay their taxes with. Each morning for ten days past the two armies of political mercenaries have "slugged" each other in front of and inside the courthouse, hundreds of citizens gathering from all parts of the city daily to witness the big mills. For two weeks at least no citizen paid taxes for himself, all intrusting their names and money to the hired heelers. At times nearly the entire police force of the city had to be called out to establish order, and for over a week the presence of about forty policemen has been constantly required at the tax collector's office. The armies of heelers were fed at the rival headquarters, where many of them remained all night, going out early each morning to resume the battle, and at the courthouse where beer, whisky, coffee and sandwiches were given them. Two or three times a day a number of the workers "skipped" with their lists and money, dis-franchising many citizens. It is calculated that the cost of keeping up the two armies, which in the last few days had been increased to about 300, to fight for poll-tax receipts, was over \$10,000. They were disbanded early this morning. The next Legislature will be appealed to to amend the law so as to prevent any repetition of these

FRIEND OF THE SEALS.

Henry Elliott Wants a New Conference Called with Great Britain.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Mr. Henry W. Elliott, the best authority on all details connected with seal life in the Bering sea and North Pacific and who, besides, has been representing the government's interests in the fur seals, again visited the State Department to-day. He urged Secretary Gresham to take immediate steps to procure the co-operation of Great Britain in the His body was still warm when brought to adoption of some effective measure to save this city. The skull was crushed with a | the lives of seals on the Pribylov islands. Mr. Elliott said to your correspondent today that unless prompt measures were taken the entire destruction of the seals is a question of only several years. Mr. Elliott does not mince words in pronouncing the Paris tribunal an utter failure. He says the gentlemen who constituted that august tribunal and who represented the interests of the United States did not understand any phase or feature of the subject they had in hand. Mr. Elliott, who has taken pains to inform himself on the sub-ject, is satisfied that England would unite with this government in the adoption of proper measures to preserve the seals. The British government was also misled by the Paris tribunal; that government believed that the measures proposed would afford adequate protection to seal life. The

liott says that unless immediate steps are taken to negotiate new regulations with Great Britain the best plan for the United States is to proceed to kill all the females, thus extinguishing seal life in the Alaskan waters. Mr. Elliott says the pelagic hunters are killing the females which, under the law, must not even be violated on land. The question is one of preserving the valuable seals or of permitting them to be destroyed.

### WHITEWASHING HINKEY.

Men Who Say the Yale Captain Was

Not Unnecessarily Rough. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Immediately on the close of the football season the Yale Football Association, in view of the charges made against Captain Hinkey, of the Yale eleven, requested a committee of prominent men to investigate. The committee, which was perfectly satisfactory to the Harcharges of roughness in the Springfield game have centered the alleged willful injury of Wrightington by Hinkey. The committee examined Captain Hinkey, who states most positively that he did not "knee" or otherwise maltreat Wrightington in the Springfield game, and that he has never been guilty of unfair roughness in any of the games in which he has taken part. Referee David Bovaird's statement is as follows:

"I inclose a clipping from a New York morning paper, (Dec. 10.) In it it is stated that I saw Hinkey 'knee' Wrightington. I wish to say that I not only did not see this, but I did see the play and I was within a few yards of the men at the time. Wrightington was thrown perfectly fair, so his injuries were the result of accident and not of malevolence on the part of any member of the Yale team. So much has been made of this particular occurrence that I feel this statement is due as a matter of justice." tain Hinkey, who states most positively

Alexander Moffatt, linesman; George D. Pratt, assistant linesman; Ivan McDowell, Garfield and Anson M. Beard, the Yale tackle, joined in similar statements, exonerating Hinkey from undue roughness.

HOME IN SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Famous Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Married a Daughter of an Old Indianapolis Family.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 16.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated Dec. 8, are to the effect that the well-known novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, had died suddenly from apoplexy. His remains were interred on the summit of Pala mountain, 1,300 feet high. At the time of his death Mr. Stevenson had half completed the writing of a Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson was born

in Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850. He was educated at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar, but traveled and devoted himself to literature. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the work which established his reputation as a writer of fiction was "Treasure Island," and published in 1883. Among the most popular of his works is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which was dramatized and played at the Leeum Theater in London in 1888, and subsequently in the United States. Among his other works are "Kidnapped,"
"The New Arabian Nights" and "The Black Arrow." Some time ago Mr. Steven-son, who was suffering from lung trouble, went to the south Pacific for his health. He became enraptured with the Samoan islands and decided to take up his residence and spend the rest of his days there. He took a close interest in Samoan affairs and has written many letters to the newspapers in favor of the natives, as against the treaty powers under whose direction the govern-ment of the islands is conducted. Novelist Stevenson married a Mrs. Osborne, who was formerly a Miss Vander-grift, of Indianapolis, whose family now resides in Hendricks county, Indiana. Lloyd Osborne, who has been collaborating with the novelist, is a son of Mrs. Stevenson by her first husband.

Justice James Gilfillan. ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—After an illness of several weeks Chief Justice James Gilfillan, of the Minnesota Supreme Bench, died to-day in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in 1829 and in childhood came to this country with his parents, settling in New York. He studied law at Ballston and Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in this city. He served in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment through the Indian wars and during the rebellion, being promoted to captain and later was made colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota. When the war closed he was commanding a division. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Marshall to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the retirement of Justice Thomas Wilson, serving one year. Again in 1875 he filled a term by appointment but since that time has been pointment, but since that time has been regularly re-elected, his last term expiring with the present year. Chief Justice Gilfillan held high rank among jurists. The cause of death was kidney troubles. Mrs. Gilfillan and six children survive him. The funeral will be held from Christ Church (Episcopal) to-morrow under the auspices of the Loyal Legion.

### A SIMPLE INAUGURAL.

Programme for Conducting Governor-Elect Morton Into Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16 .- All the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-elect Morton have been completed and the affair promises to be one of the simplest of its kind ever witnessed in the State. At 10:30 o'clock a. m., Dec. 31, the Tenth Battalion, National Guard troops, will proceed to the executive mansion and escort Mr. Morton and his staff to the Capitol. Governor-elect Morton and his staff will meet Governor Flower and his staff in the executive chamber and the party will then proceed to the assembly chamber. There will be prayer by Right Rev. Crosswell B. Doane, Episcopal bishoro Albany, and following that Governor Flower will make the welcoming address to the Governor-elect. Secretary of State Palmer will administer the oath of office and Governor Morton will then make his inaugural address and the exercises will close with music by the band and benediction by the official clergy. At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies Governor Morton will receive the public generally at the executive chamber. In the evening the Governor and Mrs. Morton will receive Albanians at the executive mansion The second day of Governor Morton's ad-ministration will find him in the midst of the heavy work, the Legslature meeting on the 2d of January and the Governor being compelled to send in his annual message to that body.

CHILDREN IN A PANIC.

Lamp Explodes at a Party and Many Are Badly Burned.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 16.-In a wild panic caused by an exploding lamp tonight among two score of young children participating in a birthday party given by Mrs. G. C. Truesdell in honor of her tenyear-old daughter Irene several children were painfully burned and several others narrowly escaped cremation. The forty children were at play in the parlor, when one of them accidentally upset a large stand lamp, which exploded and scattered the blazing oil among them. No grown persons were present, and the children, with their clothes afire, rushed wildly about. Several of the older boys finally managed to drag the little ones from the room into the outer air, where their burning clothes were torn away. A number of them suf-fered very severe injuries. The interior of the house was destroyed.

Seeley Resigned to His Fate. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Samuel C. Seeley. the defaulting cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, spent a quiet day in the Tombs to-day. He refused to see anybody and declined the chaplain's invitation to attend divine service, preferring to read the newspapers, he said. Seeley seems resigned to his fate and refuses to converse with any practical operation of the regulations under newspapers, he said. Se which seals are now taken is to destroy to his fate and refuses to the males and leave the females. Mr. El- of the other prisoners.

DURING INVESTIGATION REGARDING A MISSING \$500 CHECK

He Suddenly Draws a Revolver, Shoots Two of His Inquisitors and then Commits Suicide.

### COULDN'T STAND EXPOSURE

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN PRIVATE OF-FICE OF COUNCIL BLUFF'S BANK.

Two Representatives of the New York Fidelity and Casualty Company Were the Victims.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 16.-At 11 o'clock to-day a tragedy was enacted in the private office of the Citizens' State Bank of Council Bluffs which may result fatally for three persons. John Huntington, assistant bookkeeper and collection clerk, shot C. W. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, and F. H. Hayden, of Chicago, representatives of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and then emptied the revolver into his own brain, inflicting a wound from which he died two hours later. Cromwell and Hayden, it is thought, will recover. Huntington was one of the best-known men in Council Bluffs, and numbered his friends by the hundred. So far as can be learned he had no bad habits, and this is what makes his act the harder to explain. On July 20 a check of dricks, one of the employes of the bank, in the regular routine of business. Huntington charged up the check to the Union Stock Yards National Bank of South Omaha, and from that day to this morning nothing whatever has been seen or heard of it. The day following Huntington left for a vacation trip of several weeks to New York city. The bank officials kept thinking the check would turn up sooner or later, and deferred any action. As time passed on and it became evident that the bank was out \$500, they sent a message to the Fidelity and Casualty company, notifying it of the fact, and suggesting that inspectors come on at once and make an in-

The bank officials claim that at the time they had no charges to make against Huntington or any employe of the bank. All of their employes were bonded in the Fidelity, and they preferred that the Fidelity company should make the investigation rather than make it themselves. Messrs. Cromwell and Hayden arrived in the city last Friday and took rooms at the Grand lage.

SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY. They cross-examined each of the bank employes through whose hands the missing check had passed, and among the rest Huntington. They claimed to have discovered that he had been spending more money than his salary of \$45 a month, which he was receiving, would warrant, and on this, together with the fact that the check had been last seen in his hands, they based their suspicions. Huntington and the representatives of the Fidelity company met Saturday night and made arrangements for another meeting at the bank Sunday morning, when the investigation was to be resumed. At the hour appointed they were together, and Cromwell and Hayden commenced to put the young man through a running cross-fire of ques-tions. President J. E. Edmundson and Cashier C. R. Hannan, of the bank, were present during most of the interview.

The conference had not been in progress more than fifteen minutes when Huntington rose from his chair, pulled a revolver and commenced firing at the representa-tives of the Fidelity company. The revolver he used was a forty-eight caliber that belonged to the bank and had been kept in the desk of C. F. Spooner, the paying teller. The first three shots were fired at Cromwell, who had taken the lead in the interrogation, and all three took effect. The fourth struck Hayden, and then Huntington raised the weapon to his own head and fired. He fell to the floor un-conscious, and remained so until his death at 1:10 o'clock p. m. The two wounded men ran out of the bank down First avenue, and into the Grand Hotel, blood dripping from them at every step. They were taken to their rooms and Dr. Donald MacRae, jr., was summoned. He found that one of the bullets had taken effect in Cromwell's back.

just to the right of the spine. It was found about four inches below the surface and extracted. The second bullet struck in the left side of his cheek, plowed its way to a stop after just missing the carotid artery. The third struck him in the right wrist, he having thrown up his hand to strike the revolver out of Huntington's hand. It broke one of the bones of the fore-arm clear in two and imbedded itself in the bone, almost severing it. When the ball was taken out it was cut almost in two from the pointed end down. Cromwell will probably lose the use of his right hand on account of a stiffening of the wrist joint, as the result of the fracture of the bone. Hayden fared better. The bullet struck him in the neck, and, after passing around about a quarter of the way, emerged and imbedded itself in a panel of the door, where it was afterwards found. His wound is not considered of a serious nature, but a variation of a half inch would have killed him.

THE LAST FATAL SHOT. The bullet that took Huntington's life entered the skull just behind the ear and lodged back of the right eye, where its presence was shown by a discoloration of the lid. His having the weapon in his possession showed he had planned it all out beforehand, and his coolness in the face of the terrible deed he was meditating is surprising, all of the men who were present at the interview testifying that they had not the slightest idea anything out of the ordinary run of things was thought of by the young man.

The parents of young Huntington were at once summoned. The aged mother was beside herself with grief. The death of their son was affliction enough, but the honest old people appeared to be grieved more that their son should have committed the two crimes of robbing his employers and then attempting to murder, than over the mere fact of his death. "That he is dead is bad enough," said his mother, "but that he should do such a thing is terrible."

J. D. Edmundson, president of the bank, was seen and asked for his version of the affair. He said: "Huntington, Cromwell, Hayden and I were sitting in the private office. Cromwell was in the northwest corner of the room, I in the northeast, Hayden about the center and Huntington between Hayden and myself. We were seated about a table that stands against the north wall. Mr. Hannen, the cashier, had been sitting between Hayden and Huntington until a few minutes before the shooting took place, when he went out into the front part of the bank. Hayden and Cromwell had been questioning the young man very closely about his mode of living. On one occasion he had deposited \$70 in the bank, and Cromwell asked him where he got it. Huntington said he borrowed it, but when asked of whom he could not remember and said that it was none of their business anyway. He was also unable to say of whom he got the money to pay back the loan. Up to that time I had the most implicit confidence in Huntington's honesty, but I must confess his evasive answers made me doubtful of it.

HUNTINGTON'S COOLNESS. "I saw that something unpleasant was about to occur and got up to leave the room. Just as I got up, Huntington did likewise. He passed behind Hayden and I supposed he was going to get a drink at the water tank. There was nothing in his actions that indicated nervousness or ex- | an early day.

citement. I was about half way between my chair and the door when I heard a pistol shot, and looking around I saw Huntpistol shot, and looking around I saw Huntington standing between Cromwell and Hayden, and a little behind both, with his revolver pointed at the former. I hurried out of the private office, and as I went I heard several more shots fired. I ran out and gave the alarm and when several of us went into the private office we found Huntington lying on the floor with blood streaming from a wound in the back of his head and the two other men suffering from the effects of his deadly aim. We have always considered John an honest young man and if there were any weak points in his character it was a little tendency to extravagance. Of course the amount he was in the habit of spending would not have been extravagant in a man of means, but was rather more than a young man ought to spend who draws only \$45 a month."

Hayden, one of the wounded men, in conversation about the affair, said: "We had only been talking a few minutes, and no accusation had as yet been made. But the had only been talking a few minutes, and no accusation had as yet been made. But the questions we had been asking were very pointed and were easily taken by him as leading up to a direct charge of theft. At times he had talked loudly and in a somewhat excited manner, but just before the shooting he cooled down and we had not the slightest intimation of what he was about to do. He suddenly got up without any show of anger, and, pulling out a revolver, commenced firing, first at Cromwell, then at me. We had no weapons and were not prepared to defend ourselves, nor is it likely we should have thought of doing so even if we had been armed, the shooting was done so rapidly and it was all over so soon."

Hayden Says He's All Right. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.-T. N. Hayden resides at 5345 Monroe street, with his wife and one son, twenty years of age. The first news Mrs. Hayden received of the shooting was at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when a telegram was received from her when a telegram was received from her husband telling her not to worry if she heard anything about the tragedy, as he was all right. Hayden has lived in Chicago for many years. His father is general traveling auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road. Hayden was, for some years, assistant general traveling auditor of the same line.

ERS CAUGHT BY THREE SHARPERS.

New Washing Compound That Was to Make Its Dealers Wealthy in a Short Space of Time.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 16 .- The residents of Bronson and vicinity, a few miles west of this city, are wrought up over the fact that a number of their citizens have been swindled out of cash, stock and property to the extent of at least \$25,000 by three sharpers who professed to be the inventors of a washing compound, and for which they were selling State and Territorial rights. They came to Bronson about two months ago, and claimed to be brothers, giving their names as Diffi, from Little Rock. After remaining in the little city several days the three men rented an office and soon became acquainted with the leading business men and citizens of the vil-

They explained the merits of their mysterious washing compound, and soon succeeded in working up a great interest in the new fluid. Bankers, farmers, merchants and mechanics all caught the money-making fever and wanted to purchase territory in which to sell the labor-saving preparation, and soon contracts were being closed in all parts of the city and the closely surrounding country. Many prominent business men, other reputable citizens and farmers secured territory, paying for it in cash, fine stock and mortgages on their farms and property. The sharpers were very accommodating, and were willing to take any kind of property in exchange for territorial rights. For the State of Iowa they secured from a bank cashier several blooded horses and jacks, among which were the well-known race horses, Dick Huntington and Mollie Brown. Michigan was secured by a jewelry firm, who traded their entire stock of jewelry, valued at about \$2,500. Other States, counties and Territories were secured by other citizens for various sums, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. tion, and soon contracts were being closed

A few days ago the three swindlers gathered together their property, consisting of \$11,000 in cash, first mortgages on some of the best farms in the county to the extent of some \$9,000 and three carloads of fine horses, and, without notice, left the country. The stock was consigned to themselves at Little Rock, and from this it is selves at Little Rock, and from this it is supposed they are now in that city. Many of those who bought territory refuse to believe they have been swindled, and that they have a fortune in sight, but the more conservative of the victims now see that they have been played by professional swindlers, and that the territory they have purchased has already been sold several times before

### BOWEN'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Louisiana Governor Says It Is Time Prize-Fighting Ceased.

left this morning for home much disappointed, and says he will pay no attention to Connors in the future. Tommy Ryan also departed. Lavigne is detained by the police. As soon as he can get away he will go home and rest for three months. He will not retire from the ring, but will then try for a match with Johnson, of Minneapolis. Bowen's funeral will take place in the morning. The grand jury will begin an investigation at the same time and fix the blame for the death. Governor Foster was seen this evening and asked for an expression of his opinion of the so-called glove contests in the light of the tragic outcome of the Lavigne-Bowen fight. The Governor expressed himself as firmly opposed to such exhibitions. He said:

"I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to the glove con-tests as carried on in New Orleans by pro-fessional prize fighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition, tending to demoralize public sentiment and in no wise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community. When the effort was made to have the Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans I determined to exhaust all the power of the State to prevent it, and so declared at the time. Subsequent to this the right of athletic clubs to have such exhibitions was taken into court and is still pending. I urged in my message to the Legislature the passing of a law de-claring glove contests of this kind a criminal offense, and several bills were intro-duced to that end, but for some reason no bill was passed

"The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions. A sound, healthy public sendiment has outlawed the exhibitions in almost every State in the Union, and I believe the great body of the people of this State is unquestionably opposed to making Louisiana, and especially New Orleans, the scene of such brutal contests."

TORTURED FOR MONEY.

Masked Burgiars Outrage an Aged Couple in Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 16 .- Mr. and Mrs. David Slocum, a wealthy couple living near Edinboro, were robbed about midnight by a gang of masked burglars. The burglars, six in number, attacked the house and broke down the door with a rail. Four of the gang entered the house and bound the aged couple in their bed and then beat them into submission. The burglars set out to torture them into revealing the secret of their money vaults, but just as the oil was being applied to Mr. Slocum's feet one of the burglars found a money chest This and other hiding places showed up between \$8,000 and \$10,000 in gold and greenbacks. The burglars escaped and the authorities are in pursuit. Mr. Slocum was badly beaten about the head.

Judge Seevers Paralyzed.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 16.-Complete paralysis of the right side prostrated Judge evers last night. He was a former member of the Iowa Supreme Court for four-teen years, and prominent in Iowa since

BLAME FOR ARMENIAN MASSACRES LAID AT SULTAN'S DOOR.

That Exalted Ruler Has Heaped Honor on the Heads of the Leaders in the Affair.

### INVESTIGATION DEMANDED

OUTSIDE NATIONS ALONE CAN GET AT ALL THE FACTS.

Condition of American Missionaries Given in a Statement from the Board at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.-The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than any other missionary organization in America, centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its western Turkey mission began in 1819, its eastern Turkey mission in 1836, and its central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise fifteen stations, 268 out stations, forty-five missionaries, one medical missionary in eastern Turkey, fortytwo married women and seventy-three unmarried women; in fact, it employs 791 native laborers. These laborers occupy 199 places for stated preaching, secured average congregations of 30,747 persons. The Sunday schools number 26,464. The adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches, with a membership of 11,481, of educational work is expensive. There are four theological schools, twenty-nine theological students, thirty-one colleges, high and boarding schools for boys, containing 1,343 pupils, twenty colleges, high and boarding schools for girls, containing 1,121 pupils. There are 372 common schools, containing 16,833 pupils. There are 1,561 others

under instructions. The grand total of persons under instructions consist of 19.886 persons. The contributions of the natives last year to the American board amounted to \$34,758. These facts do not include the work in European Turkey. Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from the congregational constituency in the United States, which has induced the conservative organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

A DELICATE SITUATION. "We are not unconcerned about the reports of the massacre in eastern Turkey. The position of the 177 missionaries of the American board within the Turkish empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the government under which they have lived and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It had been their blessed privilege while preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect, as far as possible, the oppressed and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned. It is not necessary for our missionaries, after these scores of years of devoted labor for the native races of Turkey, to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best, amid no little peril to themselves, in the interests of those for whom they have long labored, but our readers can well understand that for the sake, both of the helpers and of the helped, it is inexpedient for we hear and believe. Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities, which we trust will be made by the representatives of both our government and of the European 'In the Sassoun region, south of Moush

plain, there are, or recently were, many villages inhabited by armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Koords, and in the latter part of the summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in their endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which ensued a dozen of these Koords were killed, among whom were some who were enrolled as Turkish soldiers. When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of re-bellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was that these lawless and uncontrolled diers made indiscriminate slaughter of people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacres which followed thousands were slain, some state six thousand, others ten thousand. "The details of this wretched affair are

not obtainable even by those near the scene. They will never be obtained unless foreign governments insist on a thorough investigation conducted by foreigners. The poor people are in terror and dare not state the truth unless under protection. A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage, purporting to give the judg-ment of the people that the incusands slain in Talvoree met their just deserts and ex-pressing regret that it had been thought best to send consuls to investigate since there had been no need for their coming. SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

"The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigations should be made most vigorously, either to relieve the government from unjust charges if the statements are incorrect, or if they should be proven, to bring about the condign punishment of the guilty parties. Though our missionaries in eastern Turkey are often on the Moush plain, where there are many out-stations in which the evangelical work is conducted by them, yet their work has not extended into this Sassoun district, and hence they have had no direct reports from the scene of the massacre. Papers from Constantinople, printed entirely under the control of the Turkish censors of the press, announce that the Sultan has sent one of his imperial guards to the city of Erzingun to carry a ecoration to Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, which is lo-cated there. Zeki Pasha is the military commander who led the troops against the defenseless villages in the Sassoun region at the time of the massacre. Another envoy carries four banners from the Sultan to the four leading Koordish chiefs who were associated with the military commander in the reported massacre, and who probably were the instigators of it. After the Sultan has thus approved of the action of his troops and of the Koords, it will be impossible for any commission appointed by the Turkish government to investigate the outrage and bring any report that re-flects on either the Koords or the army. By this act the Sultan seems to assume all the responsibility of what has been done.
"These stories of wrong and oppression have aroused the civilized world. We are glad to learn that our government has directed one of its consuls to make an independent investigation of all matters con-nected with the reported massacre. But our government does not stand in the same re-lation to Turkey as do the European powers, that, under the treaty of Berlin, secured the right of seeing that good government was maintained throughout the Turkish empire. The rights thus guaranteed ought now to be exercised, and the first step should be a most thorough investigation as to the condition of affairs through-

out Armenia. "We cannot doubt that the European powers will attend to their duty. The winter is not a favorable time for visiting eastern Turkey, where the snow is often from eight to twelve feet deep. Time and pa-tience will be required. Erzingan, which is referred to in the preceding statement, is a city ninety-six miles southwest of Erz-room, situated on the Euphrates in the midst of the mountains. It is noted for the